

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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3. 24,020	13. 24,575
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5. 24,570	15. 24,570
6. 24,845	16. 24,800
7. 24,320	17. 24,580
8. 24,400	18. 24,930
9. 24,100	19. 24,146
10. 24,000	20. 25,465
11. 24,500	21. 24,330
12. 24,510	22. 24,090
13. 24,510	23. 24,840
14. 24,840	24. 24,680
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16. 24,820	

Total 772,836
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GEORGE B. THEIL, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1899.

H. L. PLUMB,
Notary Public in and for Douglas County, Neb.

We presume the promoters of the Match trust expect to make a strike.

Heave a sigh of relief. The Beef Inquiry board has taken its final adjournment.

County Attorney Shields to Deputy Dunn and vice versa—"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

Aguinaldo is willing to call the game a draw, but Otis is confident of making it a checkmate on the next move.

With the Belmont family all supplied with second-hand wives New York society will now be compelled to look elsewhere for its sensations.

As long as water is so plentiful no trust promoter would be so small as to form a trade combination with anything less than \$20,000,000 capitalization.

Rains throughout Nebraska promise unexampled soil conditions for this year's crop. Good crops for the farmer mean poor political crops for calamity howlers.

Massachusetts woman's rights agitators are resuming operations, now that the war is over. Long skirts would be somewhat of a handicap chasing Filipinos through the jungle.

Rudyard Kipling has secured an injunction restraining a publishing firm from circulating his poem, "The White Man's Burden." If one will get an injunction against the burden it would be a great relief to everybody.

When wireless telegraphy has gotten to the point of serving to give notice of a shipwrecked vessel the prospect is that the discovery will materialize commercially faster than anticipated. Perhaps it may not be necessary to subsidize a Pacific cable company after all.

What is Governor Poynter going to do about calling a special election in the Sixth district to choose a successor to the late Congressman Greene? Unless we have a special election that district will have to go unrepresented if congress convenes in special session, as now likely.

A statement from the War department shows that the American army in the Philippines has lost 198 killed and 1,111 wounded from February 4 to April 28. Uncle Sam should have doubted that \$20,000,000 it gave to Spain and required a warranty due to the islands.

The yeast and vinegar manufacturers have secured on the unprofitable warfare which has been waged for the last four years and have raised enough money to form a trust which will take in all the plants. As if the trusts were not foreshadowing enough trouble without this additional lesson.

One by one the most cherished privileges of the people are being curtailed by the trusts. The bicycle combination is the latest, and it proposes to make only three patterns of wheels to sell at different prices. No more will the rider enjoy the pleasure of resting by the roadside and quarreling with his companion as to which has the best wheel.

The payment of another dividend on Transmississippi Exposition stock, making in all 87 1/2 per cent of original subscriptions, will arouse the people of Omaha to a new appreciation of the debt owed to the men who made that great public enterprise so unexampled a success. It will require no \$10,000 history to perpetuate this record of accomplished results.

England and Russia, having concluded that it is better to divide up in China than to quarrel over the question of precedence, have mutually agreed that Russia is to build the railroads in the north of China and England in the central portions. The rights of the Chinese in the premises are not considered, nor is it likely that it will make much difference what the celestial want.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

There was no change yesterday in the Philippine situation and there may not be for several days, though the opinion expressed by General Otis, that the insurgents are tired of war, justifies belief that they will not greatly delay submission to the terms of the American commander, which require unconditional surrender, amnesty to be given all the insurgents, according to a report from London, made on the authority of the Filipino junta there, secret negotiations have been going on between a member of the American commission and a representative of Aguinaldo, but we do not think the statement entitled to any credence. The same authority says that General Luna does not represent Aguinaldo's government, but if that were so it is most improbable that General Otis would have given any consideration to the proposal submitted by the officers sent to him by General Luna. Undoubtedly these officers had credentials which satisfied the American commander that they represented an authority capable of ending hostilities and not a mere faction.

It is stated that at Manila there is difference of opinion regarding the purpose of the Filipino leaders, some thinking that they are endeavoring to get a little time in which to recuperate their forces, but the majority take the view that they want peace and are only seeking to "retire with honor" as one of the insurgent officers put it. It seems unreasonable to assume that the request for an armistice, with a view to peace negotiations, was not made in good faith, for a few weeks cessation of hostilities would not enable the insurgents to accomplish much by way of strengthening themselves or remedying whatever demoralization there may be in their army. Admit that these people are tricky and quite capable of duplicity, still they must be credited with sufficient intelligence to understand that in the present circumstances they have most to gain by straightforward dealing. They cannot seriously hope to deceive General Otis and his advisers. Meanwhile the American forces are not idle. Lawton is pushing on to join MacArthur and when the junction is effected the campaign will be continued if the enemy does not decide to terminate hostilities.

POTENTIAL COMPETITION.

The great nostrum which all the trust apologists hold up as the safeguard to the people against trust oppression is potential competition. Potential competition, they tell us, is a force that may be implicitly relied on to curb the combinations, check wage reductions and prevent price extortions without any supplemental legislation or governmental restriction. The great national regulator of the trusts, we are assured, is the fear of possible competition, and although competition has been completely throttled the same effect is reached through this potential force.

How fallacious this argument is and how untrustworthy this prescription as a cure-all for the evils growing out of trust expansion is seen by even a hasty examination of the facts with a moment's reflection on their meaning. The very object of the trust is to do away with competition by absorbing into one great corporation all concerns engaged in the same field of industry. The more effectual and successful the trust the more completely does competition disappear and the more difficult for it to reappear.

The three broad lines in which the trust profits may be enhanced are: First, by economies in production and distribution, usually closing factories and throwing superfluous employees out of work. As long as the trust controls the closed institutions there can be no influence exerted by them in the form of potential competition and nothing but active competition can help the displaced unemployed.

Second, by maintaining or increasing prices of their output. Political economists, however, practically agree that monopoly prices are fixed at the point which the managers think will produce the largest net returns. In many cases, like that of the Standard Oil trust, it is found by experiment that there is more to be gained by increasing the demand through price reductions than by restricting consumption with high charges. The possibility of competition deters operators as one of the factors taken into consideration by the rate-makers, but when the trust is operated upon the principal of largest sales at lowest prices the chance for a new concern to enter the field is almost nothing.

Third, by reducing the price paid for labor and materials. When all the industries in a given line have been consolidated into one the trust becomes to all intents and purposes the only purchaser for the raw products it uses and the skill it employs. Here, too, potential competition must be a rather elusive helpmate. No employer can permanently keep wages in his establishment down below what the same grade of men earn at similar employments in other lines or could earn at self-employment. While labor is to a large degree immovable in its occupation, it is not wholly so and there are limits under which not even the tightest trust in the world could force their wages. In the purchase of raw products the power of the trust is probably greater. It is readily conceivable, for example, that a combination of all the meat-packing plants could virtually fix the price of live stock for all markets. But self-interest, rather than potential competition, dictates that the prices paid be kept high enough to encourage cattle raising, otherwise before long the plants might have to shut down for lack of live stock to handle.

When it comes to the realm of stock-jobbing and bond-floating potential competition is not dreamed of. The only competition there is that of other inflation boomers actively engaged in competing for the suckers in sight. The possibility of other combines being effected and other blocks of securities being floated has no repressive influence whatever on the flooding of the stock market. On the contrary, the more the market absorbs the greater the stimulus to feed it and the less the protection to the public.

As a matter of truth, holding up po-

tential competition as the great automatic trust regulator is simply falling back upon the long-exploited fallacy doctrine that recommended inaction as the panacea for all economic ills. Let the trusts alone and they will soon overrun every branch of human activity. Should they reach the stage where a small combination of trust magnates would have it in their power to stop or move the wheels on which the nation moves, to rely on potential competition to stay oppression would be hanging hopes upon a slender thread.

AS TO THOSE CUBAN EXILES.

The refreshing announcement made a few days ago by the representative of the late Cuban junta in the United States that he is now engaged in facilitating the repatriation of Cubans who had left the island in consequence of the war should prepare the public for another appeal for funds for the assistance of these wards of the Antillean pearl. According to information from the same source, the Cubans who emigrated to the United States number fully 40,000, all of whom are anxious to return, but with few exceptions lack the means to do so. While the Cuban armies were being screwed up to the top notch on paper shrink to hundreds in place of thousands when called on to fall in behind the American soldiers, the chances are that the 40,000 expatriated patriots will expand rather than contract on closer examination.

Shorn of obscuring verbiage, the situation then is simply this: Thousands of cowardly Cubans fearing impressment into the military service fled their own country rather than help fight for its freedom and now that the prize has been won, they will ask the American people either through private subscription or congressional appropriation to furnish them the money needed to take them back. In many instances their flimsy excuse left their families and dependents to starve or subsist on charity or to be brought to this country by the generous assistance of the various philanthropic societies.

Had these able-bodied Cuban cowards had the spark of true manhood they would have remained in their own country and shown their appreciation of the American intervention in response to their repeated prayers by joining our troops in the task of driving out the Spaniards. Had they developed any self-respect during their residence in this country, they would be above asking charity, but would go to work and earn whatever is necessary to defray the expenses of the return trip.

While the talk of the representatives of the late junta about these Cuban unfortunate being exiled from their native land by their poverty may rest upon a foundation of truth, after the disgraceful conduct of these runaways, it will not strike a very popular chord.

THE CONFLICT OF COMMERCE.

As the guest of honor at a dinner in New York a few days ago, Senator Frye of Maine spoke on trade and commerce, a subject in which all intelligent Americans take a deep interest. Mr. Frye said that the commercial war upon which the world has entered will become fiercer and fiercer and he expressed the opinion that Germany will be our most dangerous rival. This view finds warrant in the fact that the wages of labor are much less here than in Germany. Frye said not one-half of ours—while no other European country is manifesting so much energy and enterprise in industrial and commercial development as Germany is. That nation has made remarkable progress in the last few years in securing South American trade and is expanding its commerce in Asia. German manufactures go to all the markets of the world and the exports of that country are steadily growing.

The advantages which Germany has over the United States are in the lower wages of labor and in the fact that she transports her products in her own ships. Senator Frye said that we could not safely reduce wages to the German plane, but we should carry in our own ships, under our own flag, all of our imports and exports. He urged that we should pay to our own people the \$200,000 a day we now pay to foreigners.

"We should make of the officers of those ships," he said, "active, intelligent and interested agents for the discovery of new markets and the promotion of our trade. Suppose, to accomplish this, it took cost us \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 annually, will there be not ample compensation? Great Britain, Germany and France will not surrender this carrying trade without a determined conflict, which alone will reduce freight rates 25 per cent." Such a reduction would save to our people \$50,000,000 annually, our foreign commerce being estimated at 50,000,000 tons and the average ocean freight rate the world over being \$4 a ton. The importance which Senator Frye attaches to a merchant marine as a means of extending our commerce and of competing with commercial rivals is not in the least exaggerated. Next to being able to offer our products as cheaply as our competitors and to guarantee their quality, there is nothing so essential to our commercial expansion as to be able to carry those products in our own ships, under our own flag. The slow growth of our trade with South America is largely due to our not having steamship lines to the various southern ports and we shall be at the same disadvantage in the contest for Oriental trade. In order to secure such share of that trade as we should have we must have steamship lines running from our Pacific ports to all the ports of the Orient.

Senator Frye regards the far east as the most promising field for our foreign commerce. He said of the Philippines that they would be more valuable commercially than the acquisition of many such islands as Porto Rico. "Give the islands a good government," he said, "protection to life and property, an advancing civilization, increasing intelligence, fair wages, honest collection of revenues, railroads and highways, improved agricultural implements, cable communication with our country and telegraphic lines between them, and who

doubts that commerce will in a few years be quadrupled? The bulk of it will be ours, even with the open door, for we shall have the advantage of England, Germany and France in distance and in freight rates." Unquestionably there is a good field in the Orient for American commercial enterprise, but we are inclined to think that Senator Frye, like many others, has an extravagant estimate of it. As to the Philippines, it may well be doubted whether the trade of the islands will be quadrupled in a generation and if it should be it is most improbable that the United States will get the bulk of it.

The conflict of commerce is certainly more fierce than ever before and the American people cannot afford to let pass any legitimate opportunity for obtaining new markets and extending their trade. But it is not necessary to this that they shall adopt a policy of territorial expansion and become involved in the complications of European nations.

GROWTH OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The convention at Atlanta of the ninth international and fourteenth national Sunday school convention invites attention to the wonderful growth of the Sunday school, which as a Christianizing and educational force has accomplished a work of incalculable value. It will be interesting to nearly everybody to note some facts showing the progress that has been made in this department of religious instruction.

The enduring foundations of the Sunday school were laid in Gloucester, England, in 1780 and four years later the first school was opened in London, though in the meanwhile schools had been established in other parts of England. In nine years the number of Sunday school scholars in the British Isles was 300,000. The first school in the United States was established in New Jersey in 1786. The statistics show that in 1851 there were about 2,400,000 pupils in Sunday schools in England, 200,000 in Scotland, 275,000 in Ireland and 3,000,000 in America. By 1880 the United States had 6,800,000 Sunday school scholars and 692,700 teachers. At that time the number of Sunday school scholars in the world was 12,000,000. The statistics for 1890 show 704,000 teachers and 6,695,000 scholars in the United Kingdom and 1,100,000 teachers and 8,345,000 pupils in the United States. Canada had 57,000 teachers and 490,000 pupils. The totals for the world were 1,500,000 teachers and 17,720,000 pupils. It is estimated that at present the number of Sunday school teachers in the world is not less than 2,500,000 and the number of scholars 22,000,000.

These figures are certainly impressive. They show what a vast army is actively employed in religious work and while they suggest how much greater number in the civilized world are not in the Sunday schools, the progress shown holds out the most encouraging promise for the future. A world's congress of Sunday schools is to be held in London next year which will probably give a fresh impetus to this branch of religious work.

Members of the insular commission which has just returned from Porto Rico express the opinion that the island is not only rich in natural resources, but the people are of a class calculated to make good citizens. That they are not so turbulent as those of other former Spanish possessions is indicated by their history, but there is much evidence showing that they are possessed of the same spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction as the inhabitants of other portions of former Spanish domain. The great difficulty is that Spanish-speaking people have never, with the single exception of Mexico, set about it in an intelligent manner to correct evils complained of. They simply kick up a disturbance and when the dust has settled relapse into former conditions. Under American tutelage the Porto Ricans may learn, and it is to be hoped they will, but the people of this country should not expect too much.

After making the experiment a South Dakota farmer is convinced that a hired man, a match and a windy day will speedily remove a straw stack. No guarantee accompanies the recommendation that it will not remove from available assets a large amount of other property. The man who sets out a fire on such a day belongs to the same class as the one who blows down the muzzle of a rifle without knowing it is loaded or who pulls a gun out of a wagon by the business end.

The Missouri legislature has already authorized St. Louis to donate \$5,000,000 in bonds and voted to submit a constitutional amendment for a state appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the coming Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903. Contrast with this the delayed and begrudging action of the Nebraska legislature of 1897 in connection with the great Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha and marvel anew at the success achieved under discouraging difficulties.

The Filipino leaders indicate by their latest turn that they will adopt the horse-trader tactics which characterized the surrender of Santiago. It will be remembered a certain amount of dickering was necessary to satisfy the honor of the Spanish leaders, after which they gave up as gracefully as possible. One thing is certain, the natives will not get \$700,000 to carry to Hong Kong as they did when they made the last settlement with the Spanish.

The Wisconsin legislature has enacted an anti-pass law very sweeping in its provisions. It prohibits public officials of all kinds and delegates to political conventions from riding on passes and provides heavy penalties both to the giver and user of the pass. Other states will watch results with much interest to ascertain how far it will be successful in preventing pass-bribery in politics and in taking the railroads out of politics.

The coming of the first of May has been looked forward to by employers in recent years with a feeling of apprehension. During the era of depression, now happily passed, when labor was short of employment and poorly paid,

May day was the signal for strikes all over the land, in which thousands of workers threw down their tools because the demand for more wages was not granted. This year there are a few strikes, it is true, for the time will never come when labor everywhere will be contented. But the strikes of this year have not up to date been of great moment, or involved any large numbers of workers and there is every prospect that the same conditions will continue. Not a day passes without the announcement of one or more large industries granting a voluntary increase of wages.

Meaning of an Ancient Quest.

When Diogenes took his lantern to go in search of an honest man, naturally it was his intention to turn on the light.

Why Not Sing "A Hot Time?"

The attention of Captain Coghlan is called to the merits of "Carlew Shall Not Ring Tonight" as a recitation. It may cause some distress in the community where it is sung, but it does not strain international relations.

Better Than Medicine.

Tubercular consumption has decreased 35 per cent in England in forty years. It will decrease everywhere as soon as sunlight and fresh air are supplied to every office, shop, school and home. Darkness and dampness and closeness are its best friends.

Turn of the Tide.

No surer index of industrial conditions can be found than the movement of people between Canada and the mill towns of New England. For five years past this movement has been toward Canada. It is now decidedly tending the other way. There is more work being done in the United States than for some time past.

Too Many Otologies in School.

The average boy or girl has no use whatever for geometry, algebra, chemistry, physics or the otologies of school. It is of the utmost importance that he should know thoroughly the principal rules of arithmetic, should be able to spell correctly, write a good hand and read and speak without mispronouncing words.

International Trade Competition.

The iron and steel trades of Great Britain have begun to "seriously consider" the subject of American competition in their lines. They have not yet decided what they are going to do about it, but they recognize the danger of letting their customers come to America and will make any vigorous efforts to keep them at home. American works may expect keener competition than ever from their British rivals hereafter.

Will the West Wait?

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
The way for the west to get the speaker-ship is to consolidate on some particular subject. There is a chance that many of the western men already mentioned in connection with the office will drop out before the republican caucus at the opening of congress is held. Some of the others will retire before the caucus. There will have to be a practical union of the west upon a single candidate, however, if this section is to win. The east will have fewer aspirants than the west, and in this respect will have an advantage. But in preference of voice the west will have the lead, and with a little public spirit and intelligence this lead can be made decisive.

Pacific Coast Phenomena.

National Geographic Magazine.
The extension of explorations and observations in the region of country west of the Rocky mountains tends in many ways to develop and confirm the proposition that a steadily progressive aridity is slowly replacing former more humid climatic conditions. This change is manifest in various ways—most conspicuously in the decrease of water in many of the lakes and streams throughout the region, as shown by the existence of former beach lines at higher levels, and in the profound disturbances and modifications taking place in the native flora.

The phenomena which follow the advance of aridity are not limited by altitude, for, while the desert conditions at low elevations exhibit them in their most intense aspect, they are also clearly traceable to the highest summits, where gradually dwindling glaciers and abnormally high extensions of certain lowland types of forest show the general trend of the climatic change.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Admiral Kautz appears to have forgotten the motto of statesmen, "Burn this."

Colonel Fred Funston, the Kansas eye-brow, is not a Chicago man. He didn't stop to boil the water.

Governor Roosevelt of New York thinks that the success of municipal ownership depends largely on who owns the city.

Reflections on the deadliness of the climate of the Philippines should be toned down in view of the activity of the American cyclone.

Patriotic fervor knows no race lines. Among the names of men welcoming the bluejackets of the Raleigh at a dinner were Smith, McAdoo and Guggenheimer.

Admiral Kautz's description of the capture of Sumatra's young king shows that civilization is making some progress in that section. A cocked hat beats a postage stamp as a sunshade.

Police Magistrate Flammer of New York says that a certain professional bondsman of the "underworld" district has an income from his business equal to the salary of the president of the United States.

The correspondent in a divorce case in New York, who wrote to the defendant, "How I long to put my arms around you and tell you I love you," testified her feelings were of a platonic order. That's cool.

A Brooklyn court took mean advantage of a woman by dismissing her case for damages against a street railroad simply because she admitted that she stepped off backward. The inherent privilege of women should not be brutally abused.

The first American reform needed in the Philippines is a revision of the unpronounceable names of towns. Although we have a few jaw-twisters at home, poetic necessities require a better grade of spelling civilization for export than is consumed at home.

A shortage in the crop of foreign wine and a shrinkage in the home output of hard cider is reported. There is no occasion for alarm, however. The supply of beer is abundant, and connoisseurs assert that collar is tall enough to smother a pug nose.

The Washington Post tendered its compliments to the editors of a leading magazine and observes: "We are indebted to the editor's poetry for many hours of peaceful and refreshing slumber." The hearty cordiality of the compliment disarms comment.

The first faint murmurs of cyclone chronicles indicate a regrettable tendency to sameness. Reports of babies carried half a mile and dropped in haystacks; drowning men, uninjured, in rivers; stripping the feathers of chickens, and removing the harts from wire fences, are cyclonic achievements without merit of novelty. The season is young, and there is yet time for the gods who noted how a twister sucked sixty gallons of molasses through the bung without disturbing the barrel, may yet have an opportunity to develop his talents.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Sometimes ignorance is wisdom.

Self-indulgence is the road to ruin.

It takes two fools to make flattery possible.

There is no wealth that can ward off tears.

The changeable heart will never win and wed the truth.

Putting the bread of life on the church steeple won't feed those on the ground.

One sin in a day will unravel the whole like the dropping of a stitch in knitting.

It is the practice of hypocrites to spiritualize the precepts and accept the premises as practical.

It makes all the difference when you pray whether you feel that you are using a long-distance telephone or just talking in the ear of your friend.

RELIGIOUS STRIFE IN BRITAIN.

Chicago Tribune: Among the most sensational letters uttered by Dr. Joseph Parker of the City Temple, London, in his Cromwell day sermon was his denunciation of the Church of England for "accepting Protestant money for performing Popish tricks"—referring to the ritualistic branch of the Church of England. Over in Canada an objection of a different character was made last Sunday by the dean of the diocese of Toronto, who attacked against the British coronation oath, which calls on the sovereign to denounce as idolatrous and superstitious the doctrine of transubstantiation. This doctrine, the dean asserted, was believed by every ritualist in England. The inconsistency of requiring the sovereign to denounce an article of faith openly by a large portion of the established church is evident. A remedy for this would be to amend the coronation oath or to disestablish the church, and, better still, both.

Chicago Chronicle: "Why do you not perform of sermon topics," the gray-haired orthodox theological professor is quoted as saying to his graduating class, "It will always be in order to take a fall out of the pope."

Dr. Joseph Parker, a prominent nonconformist minister of London, has apparently modified this comfortable method of keeping a perpetual tap on tap to conform with surrounding conditions. In England it is becoming unfashionable to swear at the pope, however de rigor the custom may still be in the north of Ireland, but there is no handicap on public and private denunciations of the sultan of Turkey. What the critics of Gladstone used to call the nonconformist conscience of England has always maintained an attitude toward the ruler of the Ottoman empire somewhat akin to its policy toward Beelzebub or the prince of darkness. Dr. Parker is a fair representative of this type of Britisher, but it is hardly consistent even with the extremity of Christian zeal to make any person a vehicle for blasphemy. But the sultan can probably stand it if the doctor or his congregation can.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Major William Egbert, a cousin of Colonel Egbert, of the Twenty-second Infantry, was killed near Manila, states in the Philadelphia Free Press that all traces of the colonel's wife, three daughters and son has been lost. They were with him two weeks before his death, and left Manila either for Hong Kong or the United States. The Twenty-second Infantry represents a fine body of soldiers. It is not yet known whether Colonel Egbert's family will want him buried in Arlington or Philadelphia. The remains of Colonel Egbert are expected in San Francisco this week.

The deprivations incident to a seafaring life are well illustrated in the case of Captain Coghlan of the Raleigh, who is so unfamiliar with illustrated papers that when Colonel Bryan visited the Raleigh, the captain did not recognize the silver champion and the latter had to introduce himself. Later when the gun that fired the first shot in the battle of Manila bay was pointed out to Colonel Bryan he said, "I don't recognize after a moment of thought, 'Well, from what I have heard of it I expected that it was larger than the ship.'"

The death at Manila of Sergeant Charles B. Preacher, a former resident of the Black Hills, closed the career of a soldier of many wars. The Spearfish Mail says he fought in the Confederate army from Bull Run to Gettysburg; served in the French army at Sedan, and under Don Carlos in 1872, when he was made a prisoner of war and was released under intervention of the British minister. Then he drifted back to the United States and enlisted in the regular army, serving until 1891 in the Fourth and Second Infantry. About six years ago he went to the hills and lived a precarious life as sheep herder. When the recent Spanish-American war broke out Preacher was again at the front, and he welcomed hostilities as affording him a chance for honorable discharge. He went to Manila with the South Dakota boys, served with honor and distinction, and his bones will forever remain in the land of Filipinos. He reached the goal of his desire—an honorable death.

The men who fired the guns and fed the boilers of the Raleigh at Manila just a year ago, lacking one day, were royally entertained at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday night. According to the directory of the eating and drinking end of the entertainment it was a smothered and simple, a "go as you please," at which no guest's wish was disregarded. The jacks had anything they wished to drink and when they wanted to eat. There were the best of beers on draught and a miniature reservoir of Rhine wine punch, whiskeys, cocktails and things more mixed, subject to call.

The Raleigh's crew arrived at the Waldorf at 2:30 p.m. The feast began with steaming dishes, which were consumed before the opening of the vaudeville entertainment provided by a well known manager. During the vaudeville performance cold dishes and drinks were served by special order and without stint.

The affair was a hummer from start to finish and the bluejackets were sent to their ship in a condition of joyousness equal to the famous first breakfast in Manila bay.

A correspondent of the Chicago Record, writing about life in Manila these troublous times, says: "I have been in Manila a week and if the truth be told we would pack our trunks very promptly to return to America if we had the opportunity. Not that the insurgents bother us, but this means that we are in a bad way, and mosquitoes, and other things, and it is dirty and smells bad, and the people wear spotted white duck and grab frantically at themselves and scratch, and to see all this makes one feel infected whether or not he is so, and he squirms and fidgets just in the popular movement. We don't mind lizards and snakes, although they are most scorable. Last night I heard a snake catch a rat just over my head above the ceiling. And the geckos, or lizards, are old just as two feet long, and you can hear their queer cry all night. Add to this a few pet monkeys that are humanly ingenious in their antics and you